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complete, and scholarly manner which we have reason to expect from the accomplished hand of Dr ten Kate. We have not space to quote all his interesting and instructive conclusions; but will refer especially to a matter which is of high interest to North American scholars, and this consists in the numerous and striking resemblances which he has found between the ancient race of Calchaqui and certain peoples of our own Southwest—of New Mexico and Arizona—the Saladoans and Cibolans. Dr ten Kate was connected, as anthropologist, with the Hemenway Expedition while it was excavating in Salado valley and near Zuñi; he has written a work on *Somatological Observations on the Indians of the Southwest*, and is thus especially qualified to speak of the resemblances between these races, so far separated geographically. He treats of such similarities in various parts of his essay, as in discussing modes of interment, deformities of skulls (he describes six varieties of deformation), small cranial capacity, diseases of bones, measurements of scapulæ and pelvis, the olecranon perforation, the tibio-femoral index, the low stature, the relatively frail osseous structure, etc., of the ancient Calchaqui. The following is quoted from his conclusions:

“Quant aux Saladoans et Cibolans, représentants de cette ancienne civilisation dite Shiwi, que j'ai tant de fois rapprochés des Calchaquis, il ne me reste qu'à rappeler leur brachycéphalie excessive, leur petite taille, leurs os hyoïdes aux éléments libres, les analogies mythico-religieuses et mythico-sociologiques enfin qui ont dû exister chez ces deux civilisations indigènes d'Amérique à leurs limites extrêmes et que j'ai déjà résumées autre part il y a quelques années.” [As for the Cibolans and Saladoans, representatives of that ancient civilization called Shiwi, whom I have often connected with the Calchaquis, I need only recall their excessive brachycephaly, their low stature, their hyoid bones with free elements, the mythico-religious and the mythico-sociologic analogies which must have existed among these two indigenous civilizations at their extreme limits and which I have already described elsewhere some years ago.]

Although the title-page is partly in French and partly in Spanish, the text is wholly in French. The work appears as a large folio, beautifully printed on heavy paper, and abundantly illustrated in a most artistic manner. It does credit to the Museum of La Plata and to its worthy director, Sr Moreno.

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS.

*Crítica de la Lengua Auca del Señor Raoul de la Grasserie.* Por RODOLFO LENZ. (Publicada en los “Anales de la Universidad” de Agosto.) Santiago de Chile: 1898. 8°, 21 pp.

*Kritik der Lengua Auca des Herrn Dr. jur. Raoul de la Grasserie* (Membre de la Société de Linguistique de Paris). Eine Warnung für Amerikanisten. Von Dr. RUDOLF LENZ. (Separatabzug aus

den Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins in Santiago, Band iv.) Valparaiso : 1898. 8°, 53 pp.

In these critical publications, the well-known philologist of Santiago de Chile undertakes to rectify what he conceives to be serious errors, both in methods and results, on the part of an equally well-known student of Amerindian languages at secondhand. Dr Lenz has the immeasurable advantage of personal acquaintance with the native tribes whose activities have interested him so deeply, and whose tongues he has so industriously and faithfully recorded ; and his expressions are accordingly entitled to serious and respectful attention. His "Conclusiones" translated freely from the first-named critique are as follows : (1) The introduction relating to the Araucanos abounds in incongruities. (2) The grammar comprised in the book is a mediocre translation into French of the most incomplete of the ancient grammars, viz : that of Padre Luis de Valdivia, 1606. (3) The extracts from the vocabularies of Valdivia and Febrés-Larsen are uncritical, and contain many hundreds of mistranslations and manifest errors. (4) The Araucanian texts from Valdivia are badly reprinted and worse analyzed ; those taken from the "Estudios Araucanos" [of the author] are so disfigured by misinterpretations of phonetic signs and of words as to be rendered useless. (5) In consequence, *the whole book is entirely without utility or the slightest value* ; it adds nothing to our knowledge of the language, and is quite inferior to the works of the missionaries of past centuries. (6) By reason of the thousands of errors and imperfections, *it is utterly impossible to use the work either for scientific or practical purposes*. In his final conclusion, Dr Lenz questions M. de la Graserie's scientific knowledge and even his scientific and literary integrity, and ends by expressing the hope that the publication of such works on the American languages may be discontinued.

W J MCGEE.

*Chess and Playing-Cards*. By STEWART CULIN. (Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution . . . Report of the U. S. National Museum, 1896.) Washington, 1898. 8°, pp. 665-942, pls. 1-50.

During recent years anthropologists have given much attention to games, especially those of primitive peoples. Various publications have resulted. The eminent Briton, Tylor, has described and discussed the games of the Amerinds ; Cushing has brought out the exceeding significance of the arrow in primitive games ; Director Culin has issued a luminous monograph on the games of Korea, China, and